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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Sun's Purpose,

The subjoined expression of opinion is from the Daily News, of Galveston, Texas; "Considering the failure to do so last session, and the evident purpose of The Sus and other organs to persuade the party to hedge and evade this issue, one can hardly expect an explicit provision in favor of the gold standard. Leaders are already inais, tog

The "evident purpose" of THE SUN Is, as its columns show, to prevent only the introduction of the issue between gold and silver into the proceedings of the coming session of Congress.

So far from desiring to persuade the Republican party to evade it in the next Presidential campaign, The Sun insists that the Democrats ought to declare for silver in that campaign, and the Republicans for gold, and thus bring the issue again squarely before the people.

Interesting Politics in Hawaii.

There are now two distinct parties in Hewaii. Both agree in regarding themselves as American citizens, but with an important

One party of Americans in Hawaii holds with Ex-Minister HATCH that the Islands are part and parcel of the United States. that the process of annexation extended the authority of the United States Constitution over the inhabitants; that the Constitution belongs to them, and that no power on earth can deprive them of their right to the Constitution.

The other party holds that at present the fundamental law governing Hawaii in its relations to the United States is the Newlance resolution; that the Constitution of the United States does yet not apply in all of its provisions to the affairs of the Islands; and the recent remarkable decisions of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, of which we have already spoken, support this view of the case.

But behind the division on lines of constitutional theory and juridical convenience, there is an equally distinct line of partition which separates two contradicting and conflicting manifestations of political spirit.

One party in Hawaii wishes to be wholly American.

The other party wishes to be American enough to get all the advantages which the flag brings, and yet to remain Hawaiian enough to preserve all the local advantages. of the old system, and particularly to retain the offices.

With which party will American sentiment on the mainland sympathize?

Points on Naturalization.

The following letter, written evidently in good faith, deserves an answer, which at the same time may make clear to others than our correspondent certain features of our naturalization laws and limitations of their application not altogether understood. Here is the letter :

"To the Editor of The Sus-See Lacrived in New York from Turkey in 1882 and applied at once for first papers. In the naturalization office I made the usual renunciation under oath, and pledged myself After five years I obtained my second papers in the shiped to return to Turkey and star there temporarily until I could make arrangements for my perparient settlement in the United States. I applied to Secretary Blaint in 1800 for a passport. was grant of to me and approved by the Turkish Consul in New York city. I then returned to Turkey In 1803 my passport was renewed by Mr. Transat, United States Minister to Turkey. In 1805, while at Mosol. I was arrested by the Turkish authorities and declared a fugitive. After being hept in prison for twenty-right days, I was transferred to Diarbeb, where I was again imprisoned for five days. In spite of all my efforts to communicate with my consulate at Constantinople, I received no word for three months. Finally, under

military escort. I was driven out of the country,
"Arriving the second time in New York Oct. 7 1800, I asked instruction from the State Department They advised me to send them my claim for under nity, which in time was forwarded to Constantinople Now I am in receipt of a reply from Mr Synan this Government cannot grant naturalization to any cutton of Turkey without a formal consent States Government cannot protect me as their citiren. If this is so why are we not told that we exnever become citizens of the United States? Why does not the naturalization office say that in case of the State Department announce that this treate exists between Turkey and the Unit of Stat at Who-

The State Department made the annonneement when the treaty was signed in | fleant evidence of popular feeling and of 1869, and naturally does not make it over again. There is no secretal out the fronty; Its provisions can be found in any collection of treaties of the United States. It is the duty of a person interested in going to It certainly is not the Government's busis ness to fell him. Ignorance of the law excuses no man, even when the law is in the share of a treaty.

fellow citizen. This question opens the acquire foreign naturalization until they have served the required term in the army. persons who have not served in the army of their native countries, who have come here purposely to avoid having to serve. therein. The laws of these European countries have no effect here, and the European Government's recognize that fact.

On the other hand, if a foreigner is furns to the country whose military law he has broken by precuring American naturalization, he will find that his American citizenship, obtained in deflance of his own law, is of no avail to protect him. It the corollary to the statement as to the oreign law- in this country.

Yet both laws, and the actions of both Governments under the laws, are proper, The foreigner in this country becomes an American while he lives here; he votes, and has the rights and duties of an Ameri-

native land. He knows that, or should know it : he certainly knows he has broken a law of that land, which offence is not wiped out by his becoming an American.

Here arises a difficulty which has con fronted our diplomatic officers repeatedly. The Revised Statutes of the United States declare expressly that naturalized citizens are entitled to and shall receive the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens. So, such persons seek and obtain the protection of the United States when in trouble in any country except that of their nativity. In that country alone the United States cannot protect them as a matter of right. It is true that many a naturalized American, arrested in his native country and threatened with punishment or with being compelled to serve in the army, is released on the application of the American Minister; but in no case is he released as a matter of right. His release is granted solely

as a courtesy to the United States. The case of a Turkish subject obtaining naturalization here is similar to that of an alien from any other country. The treaty with Turkey limits the power of the United Ctates to grant naturalization papers that Turkey will recognize, unless certain conditions are observed. It cannot prevent the United States from making any Turk a voter and conferring on him any local rights that

they may choose. That is what this count y has done to our Turkish correspondent, and what it does daily to allens coming here to avoid military service. So far as it goes, the naturalization is complete; but it foes not go outside of the United States. Natu alizat'ra that shall be recognized by the law of nations, the United States cannot grant unless certain conditions are observed by the applicants for our citizenship. But within the inrisdiction of the United States the naturalization granted to altens fleeing from the military laws of their native countries, as to our correspondent, is complete, and, except as to the countries of their nativity, makes them American citizens "be world over.

Naturalization being more difficult to obtain in other countries than in the United States, and the right of denationalization being fimited or denied wholly, the questions as to the rights of naturalized citizens which arise so often here are comparatively rare abroad. They do arise sometimes however, and must be settled as the United States settle them.

The granting of an American passport to our Turkish fellow citizen was probably an oversight. We sympathize with our correspondent.

Some Candidates for the United States Senate.

Kentucky is one of the few States from which the silver men have much hope of a gain of votes in the United States Senate. WILLIAM LINDSAY, of Frankfort, whose term expires on March 4, 1901, is a gold Democrat. He will be succeeded by a gold Republican if Mr. TAYLOB, the Republican candidate for Governor, wins in this year's dection, and if the next Legislature is Republican-and in that event only. The Louisville Democratic Convention which nominated Goeres, for Governor adopted this plank: "We recommend to the De mocracy of Kentucky J. S. C. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States Senate." Ex-Senator JOE BLACKBURN is not only an ardent silverite but he was one of the pioneer silver Senators. It is partly in aid of his canyass that WILLIAM J. BRYAN, who has otherwise much cause to mistrust the sincerity of GOEREL, has agreed to take the stump for the Covington Democrats.

We observe that Ex-Congressman HENRY M. BAKER of Bow, a native of Bow, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, announces, himself as a candidate for United States Sentor in New Hampshire to succeed WM. E. CHANDLER, whose term expires on March 4 1901. Mr. BAKER was a clerk in the War De partment before his election to the Concord Legislature. Senator Chandler first went into the United States Senate in 1887. He was re-elected in 1889 and again in 1895, and has had a hard fight on each occasion. He is a New Hampshire Republican not easily defeated at Concord. Mr. BAKER is

a Republican too. The Senatorial contests in two reliably Republican States this year are not lacking in picturesque features, though the outne in neither is as yet in sight. Michigan, overwhelmingly Republican, JAMES McMILLAN, is a candidate to succeed himself at the close of his present term in 1901. Under ordinary circumstanes there would be little opposition among Michigan Republicans, in view of the fact that Mr. McMillan has been a stalwart supporter of the President and of Republican policies, and there is no personal objection to his return; but it is asserted that Mr. McMillan agreed in return for Gen. ALGER'S help, given to him in 1895, to support Algen for his successor, and the latter has in consequence developed a large popular following in his Senatorial aspirations. He is looked upon further as a representative Michigan man whose administration of the War Department was attacked through prejudice against that State. The recent demonstration of welcome to Gen-Above in Detroit is regarded as a signilocal support. Mr. McMtLLAN is a Cana-

dian by birth. The objections urged among the Repuls icans of Iowa to the return to the United States Senate after March, 1901, of John Turkey to see if any legal obstacles exist: H. Gear, are not based upon personal grounds, but mainly upon the question of nge. Senator GEAR was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1825. He is now seventy-four years dd. He will be seventy-six at the close Who is responsible?" asks our Turkish of his present term of office, and if re-elected for another term, will be eighty-two at whole question of naturalization. Many its close. As his colleague, Senator ALLI-European nations forbid their subjects to sox, is a veteran in service, if not in years, he was born in Ohio in 1829-the young Republicans of Iowa have selected A. B. Yet the United States every day naturalize | Cramins as their candidate for the next Senatorial vacancy, and are insisting that he should be nominated in place of Mr. GEAR, although the recent Des Moines con- after the Swaziland settlement. To this vention expressed no preference for either

GEAR OF CUMMINS. Virginia is almost exceptional among the States on account of its refuctance to elect a naturalized here under our law and rest theorems or a former Governor as United | access to the coast, acknowledged in the States Senator. In the long list of Virginia Governors, three of whom have died during the present year, not one has attained the office of United States Senator. The politieal custom in Virginia is to keep executive simply does not exist, so far as his liability and legislative offices separate, a plan to military duty is concerned. This is but I which excludes a Governor on the completion of his term from any good chance of promotion to the Senate, if that change is to be regarded as a promotion. The compensation of the Governor of Virginia and of United States Senators is the same, and the term of a Virginia Governor is four years. while that of Senator is six. Under these

as a matter of right, when he returns to his TYLER, the present Governor of Virginia, whose term at Richmond expires at the close of 1901, for the seat in the Senate which is now occupied by TROMAS S MARTIN, is not regarded with favor by many Virginians. Senator Martin's term expires on March 4, 1901. He is the organization candidate for re-election, whereas those who oppose his continued leadership have agreed upon Gov. TYLER as their champion, though many of them would prefer to

see FITZHUGH LEE in the field. The term of DONALDSON CAFFERY, hard money conservative Democrat and senior Senator from Louisiana, expires on March, 4, 1901. It is generally supposed that he will have a free silver Democratic succes sor, though in the absence of a State election in Louisiana this year the question will not be settled until 1900. Under Article 206 of the amended Louisiana Constitution, elections for State officers there are held on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April every four years. In the neighboring State of Mississippi the Senstorial contest is between the partisans of Governor McLaurin and the supporters of Congressman John Allen of Tupelo. Whatever the result of the contest may be, a Democrat pledged unconditionally to free silver will be chosen in the Bayon State.

The term of EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, of Colorado, expires also on March 4, 1901. In his retirement from that body, which is regarded as probable by many Republicans, the party will lose one of the most eloquent of its members in the younger group of Senators. Mr. Wolcott is a native of Long meadow, Mass. After serving in the Civil War in an Ohio regiment, he entered Yal-College, and graduated from Harvard in the year preceding the second election of Gen GR 37. Then he moved to Colorado, and is now in next to the last year of his second term of service, which began in 188. Senator Wolcott espoused "the cause of silver" to the extent of opposing, in the interest of the silver men of Colorado and those doing business with them, any formal adoption of the gold standard by the Republican party, but he went no further than that; not unlike his colleague, Senator TEL-LER, he remained in the party ranks. His probable successor in the Senate is CHARLES 5. Thomas, Democrat, the present Governor of Colorado.

These are the States in which the terms of United States Senators expire on March 4, 1901, the date of the inauguration of the next President : Georgia, Arkansas, Louisi ana, Texas, Tennessee, Delaware, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi, all Democratic; and Massachusetts, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, Illinois, West Virginia, Maine, Iowa, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, New Jersey, Wyoming, Rhode Island, Colorado and Nebraska, all Republican; North Caro lina, Populist, and South Dakota free silver Republican. There are thirty such vacancies, seventeen of Republicans and thirteen of Democrats or Populists.

The Colonel's Kentucky Enterprise Is it chivalric courage or is it political

madness which impels Col. Bryan to proceed to Kentucky to make speeches on the stump in Goener's behalf? No job of brain and tongue ever yet undertaken by Col. BRYAN has been half so

difficult or perilous as this undertaking likely to prove. He is not going into the enemy's country this time; he is going into the friend's country to speak for the enemy. All of his political interests are with the Democrats who oppose Goebel. In serv ing Goebel's cause, Col. Bryan will be promoting the common cause of the opponents of BRYAN.

Our own supposition is that a misappre nension of the facts of the situation in Kentucky led Col. Bryan to make a more or les definite agreement to speak for GOEBEL; and that now in spite of a clear understanding of his mistake, and in spite of the earnest warnings of his well wishers, he considers his personal honor involved to an extent which will not prevent him to withdraw on my pretext whatever

If that is so, it is creditable to the Colone that he should insist on redeeming his promise at the expense of his political fortunes; butwhat a dialectical task bewalking deliberately up to!

The Crisis in Africa.

The proceedings at the closing of th British Parliament and of the Transyant Volksraad leave little doubt that the dispute between England and the Boer repuls-He is approaching its final crisis. The remarks of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain make it quite plain that the question of the electoral franchise for the Uitlanders as a means to an end, has been dropped, and that the Boers will have the option of necepting in its widest meaning the suze rainty of the British crown in its internal as well as its foreign affairs, or of being declared in a state of rebellion which will have to be put down by armed force.

It is yet too early to predict what the Boer reply will be, as their refusal to accept Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal for a loint conference is said to be conditional. It is probable, however, that the condition makes a reserve on the question of the suzerainty, about which Mr. Chamberhain is emphatic, or as to the discussion of the complete independence of the Transyaal, of which the Boers are so tenacious.

There is, however, a new point in the dispute of which only very easual notice has yet been taken. It arises out of the annexation by the British Government of the Amatonga country known as Zambaans land, which lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean, thus cutting off the Transvaal from direct necess to the coast except

through foreign territory. The Transvaal Government protested against this annexation on the ground that its aspirations and rights in that direction were acknowledged in the Swaziland conferences as part of the consideration for the relinquishment of its rights in the north, it being agreed that the question of Zambaansland would be further discussed the British Government replied that it had taken the step in consequence of unauthorized actions and encroachments of Trans vaal burghers, and that the right of convention of 1890, was conditional on the Transvaal entering the customs union and allowing the free import of South African produce. It was moreover stipulated that the foreign relations of the new territory should remain in the hands of the British

Government. The Transvaal Government was unwilling to accept the territory burdened with so many conditions, and it was ultimately reected by the Volksrand. Upon this the British Government declared its intention of proceeding to the delimitation of the can. Only, he cannot take them with him, circumstances the candidacy of J. Hoge | protested, urging the reopening of the dis-

cussion, but this the British Government declined, at the same time inviting the Transvaal to participate in the work of delimitation. This invitation was refused; whereupon the British Government made a declaration that the frontier beacons to be erected by its agents would be considered as legally defining the boundary. There

the matter rests for the present. The action of the Volksraad at Pretoria, in giving the President plenary power to proclaim martial law and compel every resident in the republic to serve in its defence in case of war, does not signify more than a determination to fight for its independence in the event of its being menaced. The preparations of the British Government have not yet reached the point that can be considered aggressive. The situation, all the same, is sufficiently critical.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

An Argument That We Should Insist on Ou Full Rights and Yield Nothing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Whether the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was or was not guilty of discourtesy in the matter of an invitation to receive American bospitality, is an incident of no importance. he is disgruntled or assumes to be unfriendly towards us he is simply representing or seeking to represent Canadian sentiment, with a view to political advantage; but that sentiment is of no consequence to us, except as it affects the conduct of the British Foreign Office. Canada resents English cordiality to America, naturally enough, because of its own weakness as compared with us and its consequent envy and jealousy. There is a matter concerning our relations

with Canada, which, however, is of real and grave importance to us and of deep significance for the Administration of Mr. Mckinley. The noxiety manifested by both Premier Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the party In opposition to him, to eater to Canadian sentiment by insisting that the Canadian pretensions and propositions concerning the Alaskan boundary shall be conseded and accepted by us. Is obviously enough merely political strate gy for home use, except so far as it is an attempt to buildoze the United States into a settlement to which the history of the estab lishment of the boundary line of Alaska is plainly opposed in irrefutable facts. Undoubtdly these provincial claimants, with a view of the immediate exigencies of their provincial politics, are asking for more than they expect to get, but it is evident also that they are hoping to force a compromise which will give them more than they are entitled to and more than the Administration at Washington can give them without provoking the danger of

The suggestion that we yield so far as to lease them a harbor, strikes one as being in this dangerous direction. It comes at an inopportune time-a peculiarly inopportune time when this country is expanding, not contracting, and when the popular sentiment of America is rejoicing over the new development Giving up anything rightfully ours, even by the lease to a foreign power, of a harbor in Alaska, would come as a chill to this popular sentiment, now so deeply aroused. It might prove extremely troublesome for any administration which provoked it to resentment.

I hope, therefore, that Mr. Hay, our Secretary f State, while duly conciliatory in his manner and method of presenting our case, will insist on our full rights under the old Alaska boundary settlement, so long left undisturbed and inquestioned, and rest there on law, justice and equity. Any concession, such as the grant ing of a lease of an American harbor to Canada, would be a proceeding so unprecedented and so incongruous with our present policy and destiny of national expansion, that the consequences, so far as the popular feeling is con-cerned, might be bad. Besides being bad poiicy, it is dictated by no rightcousness of inter-

national comity. The foolish talk about possible war as a result of our refusal to yield our rights, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper indulged, furnishes the more reason for nsisting on our case, since such language is of the nature of a threat from an irresponsible ource. It has received no justification in England, where our case as to the Alaskan undary can be settled by Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury on its exact merits, coolly, judicially and amicably. INTERNATIONAL, NEW YORK, Aug. 11,

Letter from Dollar Wheat De Vany. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir - Your editorial

ament on One Dollar Wheat was handed me

Vary is an enemy to corporationar If a "Gentleman's Agreement" means any thing represents a consolidation of corporative interests In successful contention against trust, it becomes ecessary to organize a corporation of ample funds unpreferred basis.

mate purchasing power of One Bollar per bushel under existing Mer antile Factange, what does it epresent to American prosperity?
Present your proofs that statistics do not demon errate a basis for "Increased Wheat Acreage" and a

Will you answer this: If Wheat, to-day, has a legit

tandard or "fixed value therefor." 1. Having established a legitimate, standard value of one dollar per bushel for wheat in farmers hands under existing mercantile exchange of to day one trust will maintain such "fixed values," re-

2. Democracy assumes leadership and "demands that the principles of protection, as applied to in-fant industries by Republican Class Legislation; be extended to the products of eight million American

This is our confention, and that it represents the True foundation of American prosperity. SWISSHELM, Ohio, Aug. 10.

Linen as a Car Sent Solace.

To THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir I am greatly in terested in your exposition of the "plush seat nestion. I do not think any of your correspondent ents have solved the question. I suggest that the plush be covered with linen. Linen is many degrees oler; more sanitary; it could be laundered. no hander than plush, and softer than leather or rattan. It is the least expensive of any alternative. It ould save wear and tear on the plush. It could be easily removed after the hot searon. Why not also replace the plush draparies in sun

BROOKLYN, Aug. 10.

The Coldest of August Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SEC I saw in THE SUS this morning a statement relative to the cold weath er yesterday morning in New Hampshire. In 1850 I lived and preached at Wilmot Flat, N. H., and on e morning of August 27 it was so cold there that t wind saved the cornticids and gardens on the hills. WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 10.

Mr. Blackte's Pan is Criticized.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-FOR Blackie's pur a yours of the eighth is noted. Kindly have him attach a blue print, showing the connection between BAYANSAH, AUZ. II.

Mr. Henderson's Visit to New England, From the Boston Herald. Congressman Henderson of lows has it is to

oped, had a attisfactory visit to New England. He as made a favorable impression upon those he has is associates in Congress. His relations with the Massachusetts members have always been cordial When the attempt was made to engage the New Eng and votes for another candidate for the Speaker thip, it will be remembered that Congression McCall and Gillett early declared for Mr. Henderson The State must lose an important chairmanship of committees in the retirement of Mr. Joseph H the head of the Judiciary Committee, and it would be satisfactory to his colleagues and to the people of Massa husetts to find him appointed to its chair manship. Mr. Gillett is likely to be advanced also boundary. The Transvani Government and Mr. Moody is sure of having one of the most in

THE FIRST CAMP MEETING.

Great Revival Wave Swept Over Kentucky 10 Years Ago-Soldier Frenchers.

From the Nashwille Banner, Much has recently been written as to the lo cation and time of holding the first camp meeting, and in this connection concerning the great religious revival that swept over the in habited portion of the Mississippi Valley at the dawn of the present century, and which resulted in a great measure in the realignment of religious forces and in the organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in the formation of Shaker settlements in Kentucky

As is well known this great revival followed wave of skepticism that appeared in this country as a kind of reflex of French infidelity during the French revolution. Infidelity gained a strong foothold in some eading educational institutions, and especially in Kentucks, where the gifted but skeptical Dr.

Holley, of Transylvania University, was fol lowed in his skeptical opinions of a host of bright young men who were sent to school at that famous university, and who became the leaders in the western half of the American

When the religious awakening came it came with the force and violence necessary to break down the opposing bulwarks. Then it was that the doctrine of a spiritual and personal knowledge of redemption was preached and accepted; when places of worship resounded with shoutings and other manifestations; when men barked like dogs, and fell in trances when women had the "jerks," their hair falling from the coils at the back of their heads and popping like whip cords. All these facts are too well authenticated to admit of argument But discussion has arisen as to how and when the first camp-meeting was held, when men came from far and near through the wilderness to hear the preaching of famous ministers of the Gospel.

It is generally conceded that the first camp-It is generally conceded that the first camp-meeting was held in Logan County, Ky., about lifty miles north of Nashville, but there has been some question as to when and where. The following account of "the first camp-meeting" was published nearly fifty years ago in a book long since out of urint, called "Logends of the War of Independence," and written by a laywer of Russelville, Ky., Thomas Marshall Smith. By the older people of that section who remember Mr. Smith his account is generally accepted as authentic. It is as follows:

follows:
"The year 1765 is distinguished for the com-mencement of the great revival of religion in the West, and the introduction of camp-meet-ings in the United States.
"This revival commenced under the united

"The year 1700 is distinguished for the commonement of the great revival of religion in the West, and the introduction of camp-meetings in the United States."
This revival commenced under the united labor of two brothers, John and William Methed, the former a Methodist local preacher, and the latter ordained a Presbyterian minister, and saled to the pastoral care of a Presbyterian congregation in Sammer County, Tenn.

And when the days came, the ensuing Saturday and Sinday, for the next meeting of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those brothers, at Muddy River, three miles east of those wire not on the people from distant parts of the two states some twenty, thirty, flifty and even one hundred wagons, some in earts, some on horses and many on foot.

The meeting-house it was found, hours before preaching time, could not sent the third eart of those alicady gathered. And still they came—by dozens, flitles and hundreds. A temperary pulpit, therefor, whas quickly erected under the foliage of a contiguous grove of the known distributes felled and laid upon the ground. Here the thousands seated themselves and the worship commenced, Soon the presence of the all-pervading power of the Most High was fell by all. Some, crying for merey; some, in cestasies of joy and praise, strewed the ground. Many of the former were members of the churches and had been for many cars such. Nay, hot a few of them had been for tears preachers of the gospel, but now, for the first time, convinced thoroughly of sin, and of their absolute need of the converting ground, we may say, we are now describing and the place of this meeting, to a great age, and where now his venerated ashes lie interest, said. Up to the time of that meeting, from a young man, I belonged to the Presbyterian church, and in the control of the serio

member of a Presbyterian Church, having lived as such more than forty-five years.

"But to return to a further description of the proceedings of the meeting at Muddy River. Abovewe have said the temporary purpotenered in the grove was literally strewed with the sain of tools convicting power, and we further remork that the number of these was constantly augmented. With some apprehension of mind, some of those who lived nearest the place say night appropeding, while the meeting grew hourly more solemn and interesting, the seeders of salvation every moment increasing—and began to think how these mighty multitudes, from so great distance from their homes after night, were to find shelter and to be tell, I was to lived by them all the dwellings for ten miles around, but in requisition, would not give them shelter. What was to be done.

be ted. It was to deved by them all the awellings for ren miles around, but in requisition, would not give them shelter. What was to be done,

"Eight or ten of us," said the venerable Mr. Samuel Wilson, began to think of the same difficulties at the same time. We harried together as if by accident, and began to talk about it. One proposed one thing and another something else. I proposed that I and my neighber, Coil baniel M. tooshwin, should take three or four of the many wagons on the ground, hasten to our trading yards and barns, and bring all the straw we had to stread the ground, hasten to be sawing together the wagon sheets, and others enting forks and poles on which to spread the same, together with counterpanes, coveries and bed sheets, secured together longthwise to unke tients or camps, while others should be despatched to town and all the nearest houses to gather all the basen, flour and mest and cooking utensils necessary to prepare the provisions for the multitudes.

"In a few hours it was a sight to see how much was gathered together in preparation for our encampnent and food for the hungry. Soon we strewed a half-acre at least with the straw, unshed up a large tent spreading over the nalpit and for a distance in front, and then ten or twelve smaller ones, in order, ranging round the ground when the straw and people were spread, standing and sitting. Fires were built, cooking begun, and by dark candles were lighted and fixed on a hundred trees around and interspersion the ground surrounded by the fents, showing forth the first, and I believe still, one of the most beautiful camp-meetlings the world has ever seen.

"The meeting progressed and continued for four days, night and day. Several hundred professed conversion, many backsleders torfully proclaimed their restoration to the favor and blessings of their heavenly Father, and still a greater number, when the meeting closed, went forth yet mourning and liquiring, 'Sey ye the Lord, whom my soul desireth to love, etc."

From the Chevland Plain Beater

"I never can tell a story and have it come out all right," said a bitle woman plaintively the other day." I thought I had such a good one not long ago. I was walking along and heard one street boy say to another, 'Oh, you go buy 10 cents, worth of poush. What for? says No. 2. For fitcents, yelled the other, and ran off givening.

No. 2. For 10 cents, 'yelled the other, and ran off giggling.

"I thought it was pretty good, and I'd try it on charde at supper. But when I had him to go buy It cents worth of botash he never said a word, and I knew another loke had fallen flat and kept still. But the worst was later. He put on his hat and vanished after supper, coming back in a minute with a little parcel, that he handed to me.

e handed to me.

What sthat? asked I.

Why, the boash you said you wanted,
aswered he, and I nearly had hysteries on the answered he, and I nearly had hysteries on the spot. Did you ever hear anything so perfectly awful? I won't ever try to get off anything as made a favorable impression upon those he has funny again."

And the little woman sighed as she walked away.

Died a Victim of Root Reer. From the Chicago Inter Grean,

Neis Madsen, 12 rears old, was killed yester-day afternoon at his home, 0117 Madison ave-nue, by the explosion of a bottle of rest beer. A piece of the flying glass struck the boy in the neck, severing the incular sein, causing death from loss of blood within twenty nrin-

Iwenty Bables Named Dewey in One Town From the Cincinnati Enquirer Among the children born in Payton during he past year 20 were named Dewey, one the past year 20 were named I. Manua, one Shafter and one Schley.

HORNED RPICUREAN RUG.

Entomologists Puzzled Over a Find That Eats Only Highbred Centipedes. From the Washington Post,

Bugology is looking up in these parts. And there are others besides the osculating bug. One evening, about a week ago, a Mount Pleasant man, while taking a stroll through the woods lining the Fourteenth street road, found a bug that looked like a novelty to him. It was a horned, serpentine affair, something like a enterpillar in shape, about an inch long. Six stripes around the bug's body emitted a brilliant phosphorescent light, like unto that radiated by the bug that lightnings. The Mount Pleasant man corralled the bug. He found the next morning that the stripes encircling the bug were of a pale green color, and that they only illuminated the bug's tollsome way a night. He took the insect to the bugologists at the Department of Agriculture, and their exeitement was something mighty when they examined it. They pronounced it an extraordi narily rure specimen, and the Mount Pleasant man walked forth acrone in the thought of his contribution to Science, with an upper-case S.

The Department of Agriculture bugologists looked up data appertaining to this particular bug, and they found that it only dined off centipodes, and centipodes of a peculiar breed, at that. They chucked all kinds of ordinary, common everyday cantipodes into the phosphorescent bug's eage, but the bug only turned up his horns at the onery centipodes with fine gastronomic secun, and declined firmly to partake of them. So it was up to the Department of Agriculture hugologists to hunt up the particular breed of centipodes estemed worth eating by the illuminative bug, and four of them have been hunting the same after office hours ever since. They're all losing sleep in their frantic efforts to keep that bug sleekly and fatiy fed, and there are large, dark circles under the eyes of all four of them. If, in driving along the Fourteenth street road late at night, you should see four landborns moving mysteriously through the forest on both sides of the drive, you are not to suppose that those woods are haunted by a flock of Diogeneses. The lanterns are being tacked around by four learned gentlemen, whose whole object in life just now is to keep one inch-long bug from registering a howlever the inadequacy of its rations. narily rure specimen, and the Mount Pleasant

PATOIS OF THE PAWNSHOP. Linge of Loan Proprietors and Patrons that

Puzzles the Philological Sharps. From the Washington Post The patols of the pawnshop will need a glussary one of these days if it continues to increase in mixedness. One of the lovely

left-overs of a temporarily torpid Washington burlesque outfit she is "resting" after an arduous season in the second row-flitted into one of the pawnshops the other afternoon. Her back hair was arranged in a twist, and she were the pink-striped shirt vaist and the plaid skirt and the general air of pubbling, effervescent goyousness. "Watch me hit you easy," she said, smiling

merrily at the man behind the counter; and she pulled off an opal and diamond ring. "How many," inquired the pawnbroker,

taking the ring without looking at it. He knew it, maybe

"On'y a V? Ain't that light?" The girl serewed up her left eye into a shrewd, whole-face wink, Wre diverink I gitts his tick-wid a pack blemon drops? Inquired the craggy young uan, with her. "Quarter of a him's de rock larger dat's just wot I need to pay me entry

"Twenty-live on a gilt dist;" sang out the an behind the counter to the ticket writer, man behind the counter to the ticket writer, and that transaction was concluded.
The next was another low forehead with a bundle unter his arm.
"How often if me happy togs?" he asked, apening the bundle and spreading out a suit of clothes.
"I p to you," said the man behind the counter

tor. Bout four of 'em-le'rs the gayest dunga-Thout four of em-liers the gayest dunga-rees I got in me stack.

"Spair, said the man behind the counter, in the tone of a line dealer. "Better rake it down, tan't play the high eard."

"Only adoctible on them glidy rags?" inquired the wouth in an injured tone.

"Two's the limit."

"You win, "said the low forehead with the

"You win," said the low for head with the suit; and he took his ticket and \$2, and shambled out.

From the Portland Occasion

Oregon's Woman Stagedriver and Mail-

From the Portland Occasiona.

Till AMOOR, Or., July 31. Mrs. Anna Squires Burton is the maileurrier and stagedriver between Tillamcok City and Hobsonville. She has a bronzed and weather-bearen appearance, obtained from encountering allkinds of weather. In the wet senson she can hardly be distinguished from a man in her oileloth coat and rubber boots. The mail coure is a particularly hard one in the whiter from the fast that the section that she has to travel over twice a day is the wettest in the whole state of Oregon, the government weather observer at kilch's station giving the rainfall for 1888 at 117 inches. The rain in the winter is often accompanied by strong wind from Tillamcok buy, which she has to face on her outward journey, and often before it is daylight in the winter time. Those who have encountered the incessant patter of the heavy downpour of rain at times at Tillamook knew the difficulties of driving through it on routly in some places up to the hubs in mind. Several through coving total entrees across the resident and covered and covered and covered and the covered and mud. Several times Mrs. Burton found it diffi-cult to get the outh, owing to fallent rees across the reads, and required a good deal of inge-nuity to know how best to get around them. Only once has she been compelled to turn back and then owing to the rivers being overflowed neross the reads. Mrs. Burton is the original mall contractor to carry the mail between Til-lamoch City and Hodeonville six days a week at Sil2a year. She began carrying the mail on July 1, 1838, when she used a one-horse rig, but owing to the increase of passenger travel and freight, she had to put on a team and a two-seated rig. Mrs. Burton starts at 7-orlock in the morning, and returns to the city between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, the distance both ways being 20 miles. Mrs. Bur-ton is an old. Tillamocker. She was born on November 23, 1851, in 10 Page county, Illinois. How decorative "Them?" he answered to "Them's onlons gone to seed." distance both ways being 20 miles. Mrs. Bursten is an old Tillameeder. She was born on November 23, 1851, in Du Page county, Illinois, and came with her parents to Oregon in 1845, in the old fashioned style—a team and wagon. Two years later she came to Tillamook, where she has resided most of the time since. Her maiden name was Anna Squires, and her father still lives, one and one-half miles from Tillamook tity. She was married in 1871, and raised four children.

Two Fishermen's Magic Bag.

From the Procedurese Journal. Herman J. Kempf, a Bristol man much fam realisable by falward Meiggs. A good supply of bail was stewed in the small boat. No sooner was the beat anchored than they dipied their lines. The fish began to but freely.

To keep the fish they aught alive and frash, they laing a gunny sack over the side of the beat. The mouth of the sack was so arranged on the gunwale of the beat that when one of the finny tribs was captured it was defly dipped into the gunny sack, and have made to retail the hooks for another try. This was kept air for two our three hours, until an excellent hand of hadag, hippers and soup were handled.

But all fish are not so romantia. The codfish, for instance, is unsentimental and actually ridiculous. He is a great gray, ugly fish, and also made itself is about. If there were such a thing as submartine humor he would figure in it as the good deskin our own comies. The codfish has, in fact, an appetite which makes

in it as the good deskin our own comies. The codifich has, in fact, an anjortite which makes the good slock tole, and when fishermen our the fish open, they assert that they often find such things as selssors, suspender buckles, horse shoes, pointo parings, oil cans, door knobs, marinispikes, corn cobs, and india rutisper shoes.

ber-hoss.

Mr. Keenof, who was regarded as a past master in the art of entening fleb, thinking that they had a hundred or more pounds of fish in the sack over the side, nice and fresh, auggested to his companion that the anchor be nauled and they row to the shore.

The boot was headed for the pier, and in the remaining the granty sack was hauled in, only remaining the granty sack was hauled. The book was bended for the teer, and in the meantime the gainty sack was hauled in only to find that it acted as a funnel for the lish to disappear through into the open water. The mean were shocked to find that they had been catching fish and throwing them overboars

The sack had a hole at each end. Whether the two men forgot to the up the bettern of the sack or the weight of the flah forced a passage through it, cannot be learned. Mr. Kempf is a lat reticent as to details.

Converted by a Gramophone. From the Chicago Testume.

Torkbo, O. Ang. is M. O. Waggoner, the infield who has announced his intention of sacrifieing his valuate collection of hooks treating
on infidelism and with make a benfire of them
in public, was converted in a peculiar manner.
Mr. Waggoner, who is 74 years old, is a lawyer,
and ranks high in the loass County har. He
made an open ayowal of his conversion in the
presentes of a large congrigation at the Memorial Church in this city recently.
Some time ago he listened to the sermon of
an evangelist and the thought of his disbelled
presed on his mind. He has a gramorihone
with which he is wont to amuse himself, and
at midnight, losing unable to sleep, he arose,
and, rianums adisk in the instrument at random, started the machine.

The air of "Traise God from Whom All Blessings Flow filled the room, and this was followed by Rock of Ages Cleft for Me." At the
conclusion Mr. Waggoner was singing and
shouting praises of the Lord.

THE WAYS OF FISHES.

Some Interesting Peculiarities of the Sale mon, the Cod and the Bluelle

From the Lot Angeles Times, It is not too much to say that in some wars

the love of salmon passeth that of wormer To reach the objects of their affection they perform feats and undergo bardshits great than any man could do or bear, and to many tain it they fight with a courage and fury winning might make many a soldier envious. The salmon trials begin when they first is the sea on their long upriver journey to m

their sweathearts. Presently, perhaument a high waterfall. Then the salme away us far as possible, makes a leastlike rush, and leaps for the top. He awhizzes through the air, his tail is more lightning, his scales shine like "liver e Perhaps he fails to reach the top by a factor of the salme and ne catches the water, hangs suspendented moment, and then with a mirror new sources his way up and reaches the quie

moment, and then with a mirrorious strong forces his way up and reaches the quiet was beyond.

Perhaps the next waterfall is five feet higher and the salmen leaps in valu. Then, the interest his possible, he netually elimbs the feat impossible, he netually elimbs. Then he goes on pushing through rapids floundering over shallows until the space and raing in little pools until the river is reached. In many of the long rivers of this continent the salmon is nobe when he reacheds his pourney's end. His superhaps, are worn off, his fins torn, and heady is a mass of bruises. But nevertheless flights his rivals flercely, and wins his in like a solder.

Another startling story told by fishermen that in heavy weather collish eat stones bullast them, but it is more likely that if rocks are taken in while attached to an emones, of which the codfish are very fail that he force the wellding ring of a drewned wom was once found in a cod s stomach, and if finder got £50 reward for its return.

Oysters and clams in the shell are very puring with the codfish, and there are vast heav of dead shells in the ocean. Tested to reach the strawberry boxes, which are believed have once been in the stomachs of entered have once been in the stomachs of the sand Ill their guides and Ill their infounts with food, and still they get more.

If people knew more about fish they eat if

and fill their arouths with food, and still try by get more.

If people know more about fish they eat it a possible that a slice of Toaked blue" might fill many a man with shuddering harror, for the bluefish is perhaps the most terrible and blooms thirsty think in all nature. The tiger has a sweet and cheerful discontinue compared it the bluefish, the shark seems a phiesemate and anilable creature, and the wolf, by comparison is possitively mild. The their shades menthaded their especial prey. When a school of these list perceive bluefish near they swim away will such terrific haste that the ocean foams and their especial prey. When a school of these list perceive bluefish near they swim away will such terrific haste that the ocean foams and their especial prey. When a school of these list gettern, but the bluefish cannot be distanced. They rush among the helpiess mentiaded, but they had not stop to swallow their prey, but kill purely for the love of slaughter. The set is reddened with blood and dotted with dead fish, but bluefish kill on until exhaustion still shallow water that the bluefish do not care to follow. Sometimes these helpless fish are sublind with terror that they swim ashore and are piled up in windrows a foot deen.

The bluefish do not cat one-tenth of the fish they kill, although when surfeited they are believed by some people to disgorge their food in order to take in another men. It is estimated that during a fair season 1,000,000 remain uncought. Thirty or forty fish are sometimes found in the stomach of one bluefish, but planing a bluefish's kill at only ten per day is will be seen that during their four meaning that for the average of the resulting of their four meaning their four and that sexuluding the vast numbers of minute fish care by little bluefish, which are not included in the estimate. Carried into according to the key are handsome and granged fish, but they are so nervous while in captivity that they develop corns on their neses by twing to possition the later. develop corns on their noses by trying to push the latter through the glass sides of their tanks.

Nipponism in Japan.

From the Kobe Herald.

A Japanese boy, a middle school student, came into my study the other day and said he did not believe in using any foreign language in speaking to foreigners. He believes all Japanese ought to use their own language, and make foreigners learn to steak in Japanese. This was so unique and refreshing coming from a student, that I was in a quandary fer a moment, not knowing how to fake it list he informed me that he was a Nippon Shugi man, and that was the way to preserve national institutions. There is a growing great among a large class of Japanese that to national institutions are in danger of being swallowed up in the burried Europeanizing things; hence the spread of Nipponism, the deswing lack into a national shell. The swallowed up in the burried Europeanizing of things; hence the spread of Nipponism, the drawing back into a national shell. The national starit will be lost if too much learning toward foreign things is allowed, hence the absence of any English on the recent issue of postage stamps. The May number of the Taiyo has not one word of English in it—not even The Sun on the title page. No more Euglish contents, no English names under the pictures. Nipponism has gone mad.

Just What They Were.

From the Philadelphia North American A bicycling party was pursuing its ini-urely way along a delightful country road the other day, when they came to a particularly well-key, kitchen garden. A patch of most intresting growing things ran beside the fence for a distance of forty feet. There were innumerates stanks bearing sloft globes of twenty different exquisite shades of grayish green and grayish purple, which were so striking that the party dismounted with one accord.

How decorative, "said one of the men.

"How decrative," said one of the men.
"What lovely color;" said one of the girls.

They would do to paint, "said the artist.
Won't you please tell us what those tendifful things are?" asked the girl.

The gardener glauced around in amazement,
and then sluiply said, "Which?"

Why, these things growing along the fence
here. I never saw anything like them.
A pitying smile spread slowly over the gardener's features.

"Them?" he answered with a chuckle.

"Them's onlons gone to seed."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A new Australian soprano from Benduzo has just been launched out on the world at Melloure by 'the Austral Salon, a fashionable ladies' on buy English Methodists intend to celebrate the also had the Twentieth Century by raising a million guille fund for their church and are likely to succeed, as occasi gaincas have been subscribed air a c

if the best things the composer has written. A Wedleren preacher named Holldsworth, who had preached for eighty years, slied recently of Halifax. England, atmshouse, aged 14 years. H gan to preach at fourteen, and when eights are age travelled fifteen miles on a Sunday to a new A

Mascagni has written a hanna in honor of Admiral

Dewey and the victories of the Amer. at tal n

When performed at leaser for the first to-

services in five places.

Pope Leo has refused a business offer which " . projectors asserted would bring annuals much a come as Peter's Pence. The wine made from the grapes of the Vatican pard he was to be put up to the and sold at the Paris Exhibition under the last, "Vina Le nuo di Sua Santia," "His Holinas i

Kaiser William's personal pleas about aport have caused trouble at Maint. The E spector had on to I's a price for highest and a large errord assumited to senths find heat of the raws. At the last meaning a telegram was received earling that the fitner τ wished that the price should go to a particular is of the three winners in the trial heats. The creek ments, and the judges postponed it indepints by

Aspert excuse for refusing to him a portror Gallery has been given by the British Treasure was doubtful whether the arrists most of the official ground for refusal assigned was the accounting examples regard most be been to the co rits of the poradi represented, rather than ! merits of the artist."

Holland is to have a new coinage, as timeen Williams be in honor of the Peace Congress of The Hagube little girl with hair flowing loosely that has him to a) peared on Dutch come and postage stange-questis are like other norms women, and for tignitiof dama upsheir hair. The lan King A. of Spain, used to have a new particult produce at large struck off when ver he detected a period public grows in in his whiskers.

"Gentleman rank ra" are disappearing from the British army. In the footborn years from a relicathe raths. The largest timber was if the reathers on about 20, in twittlene were abstrone given to "ringers" was 4 for the years, but only 1.3 in 18 47, and 1.9 in Issue are partly shut out he the difficulties put us t way, but many more seek military and 'police' and ployment in the colonies.